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RESIGNATION.

Let nothing make thee sad or fretful
Or too regretful;
Be still—
What God hath ordered must be right,
Then find in it thine own delight,
My will.

Why shouldst thou fill to-day with sorrow,
About to-morrow,
My heart?
One watches all with care most true,
Doubt not that he will give thee, too,
Thy part.

Only be steadfast, never waver,
Nor seek earth's favor
But rest;
Thou knowest what God wills, must be
For all his creatures, so for thee,
The best.

PAUL FLEMING (1609-1610).

A DENIAL.

The subjoined communication from the Pastor of the Mount Zion Church satisfactorily denies the statement made in the *Picayune* of the 9th inst. as to an alleged political disturbance in that church, wherein certain Democratic colored men were maltreated and abused because of their political action. We heartily agree with the Pastor that when charges like those of the *Picayune* are made, it would be better for that journal as others to determine their correctness before a religious and law-abiding society are libeled. But to the communication:

NEW ORLEANS, November 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN:

We give the true statement of the troubles at Mount Zion Church on Sunday night, November 8. After a sermon preached by J. F. Marshall, a young local preacher, the congregation was singing while the steward was lifting their collections, five or six rowdies came in the church, very roughly sat down and began to make a mock of the singing. They were commanded by the officers of the church to be quiet; or go out; they refusing to do either. Insisted upon by Robert Harris either to be quiet or go out of the church, they said with an oath they would not go out. Mr. Harris immediately took hold of one of them to put him out. While in the struggle Mr. Harris received a blow from one of the rowdies. As I see it stated in the *Picayune* of Monday, November 9, that the row commenced on the account of difference of opinions in politics, I am here to deny that statement; it is not so. There was nothing said or no question asked why those men came to the church or who they were after; but the officers of the church are appointed to keep peace in the church; they asked them to behave themselves or go out. We made no inquiry of who they were or what their business was, therefore we cannot say who they were or what their object was. I think those who know so much about it ought to be held accountable for it. The report is made by some enemy of the church. It seems strange to me how persons who were not at the church could make such report without they had something to do with the parties. It is an unknown thing to me and the congregation what party they belong to, and it don't trouble me in the least; but I know they are disgraceful to whatever party they may belong. Not only so, they are a disgrace to the colored race. I want the world to know there never has been any political sermon preached in any church that I have been Pastor of. All I know of that bad party of men or their action is that it was a trick of the black devil. As a church of God we meet to preach the Gospel which points sinners to the laws of God, regardless of race, color or party. We were not thinking about devilment, or we would have been prepared to have met them. Others' political opinions are none of our business as a church of God.

JAMES HAYWARD,
Preacher in charge.

MIRABILE DICTU!

One of the anomalies of the present political situation and for which, as it indicates the spread of Republican principles, we express gratification, is the recantation of the distinct dogmas enunciated in the White League organization relative to colored citizens, and its acceptance of the true theory of free government in the common rights of all. Our readers know that a number of colored citizens for various reasons voted for the White League or Democratic ticket. This action is presumed to have occasioned much feeling among other colored citizens, Republicans, who, according to the statement of the Democratic colored men, have ill-treated and abused them. We confess that while the columns of our Democratic contemporaries have teemed with particular charges on this subject we have failed to find any such spirit of oppression or interference with the rights of others as has been indicated. There have been one or two cases where colored men, invariably of the "barrel-house" order, have had disputes about the election and come to blows; but that there has been, or is now such a spirit manifested as our White League writers would denote we do not credit. But this does not detract from the force of our previous assertion at the beginning of this article. The White League has been forced to yield to the irresistible logic of events in the potent influence of ballots. They have accepted colored allies with their votes, and now seek a vindication for what, as we stated, in great part fancied grievances, in the following action, had at a general meeting of the White Leagues held on Thursday night, the 12th inst. Having been respectfully requested to publish—as a matter of interest to our readers we do so, calling attention for the moment to the great assumption of the League in the first "whereas," of the preamble:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN:

At a meeting of the Cresent City White League, held on Thursday evening, 12th inst., at the Exposition Hall, which was attended by the other White league organizations of the city, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the New Orleans Picayune, Bulletin, Bee and Louisianian requested to publish the same.

The resolutions were at same time unanimously adopted by "Louisiana's Own."

The following constitute the committee appointed by the Chair, under said resolutions: B. B. Forman, No. 6 Carondelet street; Henry Renshaw, Jr., No. 48 Camp street; J. O. Nixon, Jr., No. 61 Camp street.

Whereas, at a general election held Nov. 2, 1874, the Democratic and Conservative party of the State of Louisiana was victorious by a very considerable majority; and

Whereas, this triumph of constitutional principles and honest government over fraud and usurpation, was to some extent due to the active support of many of our colored fellow-citizens, who voted the Conservative ticket: and

Whereas, in violation of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, and in a spirit of brutal and vindictive intolerance without parallel among a people enjoying the privileges and exercising the duties of a constitutional Government, numbers of our most respectable colored citizens—the presidents of wards and others—have been threatened, abused, maimed, and assaulted, with intend to murder, by men of their own race, and solely for exercising their rights of suffrage; and

Whereas, by their silence and non-action, the Republican press, the metropolitan police, and the courts and officials of the usurping Government have connived at, if not countenanced, and encouraged these crimes against personal rights and against the good order and well-being of society:

Resolved, That the Cresent City White League, as an association of peaceful and law abiding citizens, and in fulfillment of their pledge to protect the rights of all citizens whomsoever, view with horror and indignation the wrongs perpetrated by the Radical faction against their Conservative colored fellow citizens;

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to aid all applicants for protection under the laws in securing their personal safety, and in bringing their assaulters to speedy trial and punishment;

Resolved, That all Conservative colored voters who have been, or may hereafter be threatened or maltreated for voting the Conservative ticket, are hereby invited and solicited to report their cases promptly to the committee.

Official copy: F. A. OGDEN,
President C. C. W. L.

T. L. SNURE, Secretary C. C. W. L.

ENGLAND AND THE HINDOOS

Since the Sepoy insurrection against the English domination there has been no such feeling engendered in England relative to its Indian possessions as obtained recently on the reputed capture of Nana Sahib, of which Mr. Conway, in one of his always clever London letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, thus graphically writes:

"It is painful to turn from one of the best to the very worst features of contemporary England. The Nana Sahib, in India, has been occasion of an outburst of bloodthirstiness which shows that, with all its schools of science and art, the country has not realized that benefit ascribed to the study of art by the Latin poet, of softening the manners and preventing them from being fierce. When Jefferson Davis was a captive in the hand of the American Government, all the English press grew sentimental about generosity towards a fallen foe, and when he was liberated the praises of such clemency were loud. There is a great deal more blood on Davis' hands than on those of Nana Sahib. And, though there were circumstances of great atrocity in his behavior, it is doubtful whether the massacre at Cawnpore had any features more ethel than the lingering tortures of Libby and Andersonville. It might, indeed, have been hoped that after sixteen years of reflection the English people would have been better able to balance Cawnpore with their own atrocities—atrocities that lashed the rebellion to that same madness; and, moreover, that it might have been suggested that the killing of men, women and children even, and throwing their bodies into a well, has been sufficiently expiated by the blowing of large numbers of Hindoos out of mortars. It is absurd to find papers talking of Nana as a "traitor." He is not an Englishman, but a Hindoo, and the fact that he was fighting against an oppressor of his native country is not changed materially by the circumstance that when the special wrongs occured under which his nation rebelled, he was in official position under the conquerors.

"I am glad to say that the Pall Mall Gazette and some other journals have promptly reminded the country that its justice and dignity must not be compromised in this matter. The Pall Mall Gazette levels at the Times, which has once more justified the epithet "bloody," which Cobden always prefixed when he mentioned that paper—a merited rebuke. "We do not," it says, "see the least occasion for attempting to revive passions which had their rise and object then (1857-8), but have none whatever now. Nana Sahib has been captured. Good. He will be hanged. Of that there is, we assume, no possible room for doubt. If there was, it might be worth while to 'stir the blood of Englishmen' by graphic descriptions of his crimes. Anger is only morally respectable when it is hot for the first time. 'Hashed rats,' is a most mollifying

object of contemplation." To you in America this check upon popular feeling may appear too obvious to be important; and so it is in this country, where a healthy popular sentiment is pretty sure in the end to be recovered. But Nana Sahib has been unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the Indian authorities at a time when the English there are particularly enraged, and it is likely to require the stern authority of the Home Government here to prevent his being blown out of the mortar like his old comrades. An Englishman in India, one Meares, has been punished by imprisonment for assaulting a Hindoo. Because the testimony of three Englishmen in his favor was considered by the (English) judges less trust-worthy than that of the Indians who testified to his crime, there has been an uproar from one end of India to the other among the whites who declared that the prestige of their race is damaged, and their position rendered unsafe, if "niggers are believed against white men"—for that is now the significant phrase of the Anglo-India barracks. This cry has reached England, and I am glad to say it has produced an effect which the Anglo-Indian soldiery could hardly have intended; it has suggested impressively the fact that this punishment of Englishmen for crimes against Hindoos must be unprecedented. As no mail ever arrives without records of such crimes, we hardly suppose that the novelty lies in punishment not being merited. So it would seem that the imprisonment of Meares must be unique. This impression, we may hope, will bear some fruit hereafter; but for the moment this incident has really threatened a disturbance of the peace which might bring on that war of races which is endangered wherever the Anglo-Saxon sets his foot out of his own island. The Anglo-Indians are foaming with rage; they want some dark-skinned individual to draw and quarter; and here steps forward poor Nana Sahib. It may turn out after all sorry service that Scindia has done for his masters in capturing this man. Blundering and cruelty brought on the Cawnpore massacre, and their power to raise demons in the breasts of subject races still exists. If the English Government were equal to sparing this man altogether, instead of making him a martyr among his countrymen, it would have less reason than now to tremble as it does whenever a Russian steamer is seen on the Oxus."

THE SON OF GOD.

At the period when the fame of Jesus Christ began to spread in Judea, Publeus Lentulus, who was then its governor, wrote to the Roman senate:

"There is here, at the present time, a man of singular virtue, who is called Jesus Christ; the barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his sect adore him as descendant of the immortal gods. He restores the dead to life, and heals diseases by words and by his touch. He is of a tall and graceful stature; his aspect is mild and venerable. His hair is of a color which cannot be described, falling in ringlets below his ears, and spreading over his shoulders with infinite grace. He wears it parted on the top of his head, after the manner of the Nazarenes. His forehead is broad and smooth; his cheeks are tinged with lovely bloom. His nose and mouth are admirably regular; his beard bushy, and of the same color of his hair, descends a inch below the chin, and separated in the middle, assumes the form of a fork. His eyes are beautiful, sparkling, clear and vivid. He reproves with majesty, and his exhortations are full of sweetness, whether he speaks or acts. He has never been seen to laugh, but has often been known to weep. He is very temperate, very modest, and very wise. In a word, he is a man who, by his great beauty, and his divine perfections, surpasses the children of men."

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

THE SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

From information in our possession, we believe that in the election in the Seventeenth Senatorial District Hon. J. A. Gla received an undoubted majority of the votes cast therein, and should be returned. It seems, however, by the published proceedings of the Returning Board, that the returns from Carroll parish have been manipulated to the detriment of Mr. Gla. We had reason to apprehend that some such outrage would be attempted and set our face against it; and now we warn the conspirators that this plot cannot succeed; that there can be no possible reason why the votes of an entire Senatorial District, embracing four parishes, should be sacrificed for the purpose of advancing a *purely individual interest*. This is our position and we intend to maintain it. No charge from the gravest to the most insignificant shall deter us from performing our whole duty in support of the principle involved in this case.

In the New York *Tribune* of the 11th inst. appeared a leading editorial on the President, in which the writer claims that Gen. Grant was "without convictions," and now proposed to recant his pledges made to the Republican party and oppose the passage of the Civil Rights Bill and a sound financial policy in view of the recent elections.

The *Tribune*, singularly enough for that journal under its present management, appeared righteously indignant; it spurned what it called the "bid of the President for the Southern vote," and becoming all at once inflexibly Republican in some very fine and strong writing upon this head.

The *National Republican* of the 13th inst., commenting upon this editorial, says:

"The *Tribune* need not fear that General Grant will follow the example of it and its late illustrious founder by treacherously leaving his party and "seeking his fortune in other quarters." No doubt that journal and its present managers consider themselves entitled to letters-patent for all such political somersaults by priority of invention, and therefore jealously guard against all appearances of infringement of their supposed rights. Surely much learning and experience hath made them mad. Remembering, however faintly, their own course in 1872 and later, and the motives which governed it, perhaps it is not strange after all that in their delirium they should impute folly, treason and ambition to others. We do not know but the President and his friends ought to feel grateful to the *Tribune* for its final assurance that "if he (the President) is let alone he will be comparatively harmless for the two years and a half which still remain of his administration." It is a peculiarity of insane people to imagine themselves sane and all others mad. Upon this ground the *Tribune* must be excused for its lying vagaries. It has a fearful attack of Grantphobia. If it should hereafter act upon its own advice and "let him alone," possibly it may recover and be forgiven by its readers, all of whom must have been disgusted with its shameless abuse of their Chief Magistrate."

The Constitutional amendments in New York are still in doubt. It is tolerably certain that all the amendments aimed against traffic in votes on the part of either electors or legislators have been defeated. The Democrats, significantly enough, fought these desperately.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From every direction and in a thousand different forms comes the inquiry, what produced the extraordinary revolution in the late elections? The ablest minds in the country have given their opinions of the causes which produced this remarkable result. Many are the reasons assigned, even our unpretending journal venturing to express an opinion; now, whether any or all of these are correct, the fact still remains that the people have changed front and the Republican party finds itself brought face to face with the Democratic party in a death struggle for a continued lease of power in 1876; and the colored people are admonished that a crisis is upon them, for it has been asserted and very generally believed that a Democratic victory would result in their political annihilation—just here it may not be amiss for us to say that our opinion on this point differs materially from that of many of our friends. We are of the opinion that this country of ours is a republic, in which there are at present at least two powerful political parties contending for the control of the government, and that *both* of these parties are determined to win if they can; to win, they must have votes. The colored people cast at least eight hundred thousand votes in a national election, an item of too much interest to be overlooked, and which neither party can afford to ignore.

In order to appreciate the true significance of this vote it is essential to remember that the struggle is not between the white and colored people—in such a contest this vote would amount to nothing—but between two great political organizations composed of the white people of this country, which are so evenly divided that possibly our vote falling on either side may decide the issue. It is in view of these facts that we can look complacently on the changes taking place and not feel the alarm that has taken possession of some of our friends for the future of the colored man in this country.

But while this is true of the country we regret to say it is not true of Louisiana; here, however we may seek to disguise the fact, exists a political war between the races, the whites on one side and the colored on the other, under white officers; that this unfortunate, unnatural and injurious state of things should exist is no fault of the colored people, for our white fellow-citizens have studiedly heretofore refused to have anything to do with us politically; have regarded our enfranchisement unconstitutional, and the exercise of our new-born rights an encroachment upon their sacred privileges; and, as a matter of course, we have, in self-defense, been compelled to organize as best we could under such leadership as we could obtain; it is true some of these leaders have used unwisely the power conferred upon them to impoverish the State, disgrace our race, enrich themselves, and then have turned and tried to rend us. But in this campaign there has been a new departure. In several parishes compromise tickets, composed of white and colored, have been made and honestly supported. It is true that where this was done the colored people have the majority; so they have in the State, and if the *principle* was found to work well in those instances, may it not be applied elsewhere?

In short, to us the signs of the times indicate that hereafter the colored man must stand or fall on his own merits; he must vindicate his efficiency and capacity to exercise the rights of an American freeman, and we know of no way in which he can more signally do so, than by standing up bravely and manfully for every right pertaining to American citizenship, and asserting honestly and fearlessly his determination to discountenance fraud, corruption and venality, no matter in whose interest it may be perpetrated.

Another Paris photographer has been fined, and his large store of photographs has been seized, because they represented the Prince Imperial, the portrait being surmounted by a crown and eagle.

OUR SENATOR ELECT.

In a forcible and able article on "The Republican Defeat" the *Progressive American* says:

"There have been some good and able Republicans defeated, provokingly so, but they trusted their fortunes to those who were staggering under burdens already too heavy to be carried, and as a result all is lost. Grant saw this some time ago, and advised unloading, but the party managers thought that the heaviest thing they were obliged to carry was the negro, and made a desperate effort to throw him off in Louisiana. They did get rid of Pinchback, and they have found now that they have got rid of a good many of his followers, and as a result their load is so light that they will hardly have the burden of an office or a representation in Congress."

Our contemporary evidently is not posted on the position of Louisiana affairs. That no stone has been left unturned to "get rid" of Senator Pinchback, we admit, but their efforts have been in vain. Senator Pinchback's credentials as United States Senator from Louisiana for the term commencing March 4, 1873, are now in the possession of the Senate, and the pending motion on the same is to swear him in in accordance with the time-honored precedent of the Senate. That vexatious and unnecessary delay in acting upon this case has had an unhealthy influence upon the colored voters of Louisiana and largely accounts for the indifference, apathy, and in some instances total abandonment of the Republican party by them, no sane man will deny, and it may be, our friend of the *Progressive American* sharing in the general displeasure of the colored people of the country at the treatment of Mr. Pinchback, has been led into this error.

Senator Pinchback was fairly and honestly elected January 15, 1873, and virtually reelected in January, 1874, by a joint resolution, which passed the Legislature almost unanimously. In the Republican State Convention his reelection was made a part of the canvass, and a resolution was adopted pledging the party to the same, should he fail to obtain admission on his present credentials; there being a majority of Republicans in the Legislature he is again virtually elected.

Therefore, it will appear doubly strange to the country if the Senate of the United States should depart from its usages in this case and make it the solitary exception. From its organization down to this day, the credentials of a Senator have been considered *prima facie* evidence of his right to a seat and the Senate has never refused to recognize such authority.

In the case of Senator Pinchback it is claimed by some that the Legislature which elected him was not competent to elect and therefore he has no valid credentials. In reply to this we modestly submit, whether a Legislature that has funded a debt estimated to be all the way from twenty-three million to sixty million dollars, repudiating forty per cent of the same; changed the constitution of a sovereign State of the Union, and made laws which not only govern the property, but the lives of citizens, is competent or not to elect a United States Senator? and pause for a reply.

Queer consequences are likely to result from the recent elections in bringing prominently into public life certain politicians whose vacillating tendencies and unreliable course had seemed two years since to have consigned them to merited oblivium. It is now stated that Senator Fenton of New York, whose term in the U. S. Senate will expire next March, will probably be supported by the Republicans in the Legislature of New York, backed by the "Liberal" party element there, for reelection, against the candidate of the straight Democracy. Should this be done, Mr. Fenton will be returned. Gen. Banks elected as an "Independent" in Massachusetts is likely also, it is said, to be a prominent candidate for Speaker of the next House of Congress, supported on the same basis against the Democratic aspirants, Kerr, of Indiana, and Fernando Wood, of New York. It may, however, be added that both Senator Fenton and Gen. Banks claim the same Republican convictions as of yore, to which an observant public may demur, but which political exigencies will probably accept.

THANKSGIVING.

The President's proclamation for the observance of Thanksgiving on Thursday, the 26th inst., will meet with a general and responsive assent throughout the country. Throwing aside for one short day all secular employments, and assembling in the various places of public worship for thanksgiving to God for the many blessings vouchsafed, the American people in the observance of this time-honored custom will attest how strong has at last obtained the national idea of unity and concord among all the States of our broad Union. With no North, no South, no East, no West, but with all the varied interests of each State and section concentrated in the common good of the whole, the people have cause for gratitude, which, apart from individual benefits and earth's abundant harvests, unite us, in the language of the President, "in thankfulness for the blessings of the past, and in the cultivation of kindly feelings towards each other."

We shall then kill the fatted calf, and enjoy the concomitants of a Thanksgiving dinner, assured that for now and all time to come the true principles underlying our republican form of government have recognition and will hereafter be part and parcel of the cherished institutions of the nation.

INGRATITUDE.

The *Bulletin* and the *Times* have frequently of late expressed opinions of the *Picayune* which did not accord with our ideas of the respectability and good faith of that journal. Perverted as we believe its political notions to be, we have yet always deemed the old *Pic.* to be honest in its sentiments and especially true to its party and following. The *Times* and *Bulletin* both assert to the contrary, but then neither of these journals are in position to be considered veracious witnesses. Both find the old time respectability and standing of the *Pic.* in their way, and having from a Yankee and Creole standpoint determined its loss of influence are not careful of the means employed.

Therefore, whatever the *Picayune's* immediate allies and opponents assert, we are not disposed to credit. But from its own evidence we convict it of base ingratitude. In last Sunday's issue an interview with a Conservative colored man is reported, (who, evidently from the description, was our old friend of the late Democratic procession,) in which gratitude or adhesion to the late published programme of the White League does not at all form a feature in the *Picayune's* course. We regret to say that after reading the subjoined interview, we shall fain be obliged to hereafter leave the *Pic.* to the tender mercies of its compeers and political associates, the "Yankee" *Times* and "Creole" *Bulletin*. Says the *Picayune*:

"A draggled and a crumpled man walked into our office about 1 o'clock on election day. He was remarkable for forlornness of attire and solemnity of mien, and he poised one dirty thumb on the table and inquired for the editor.

"Sir," said the visitor, "I am a Conservative colored voter. My cousin"—and here he mentioned a very distinguished name"—is a Radical; but I am Conservative. This is my ticket," showing a green back Democratic ballot, "I vote this. I've been voting it all day. And I ask you as the editor of this great and glorious paper, and the grand march of enlightenment which has dawned upon the world like a meteor, and is about to crush nearly everything in its tremendous—in its—well, sir, I want to know if you will refuse me fifty cents to buy some bread for my starving family?"

"Starving family" was a tragic stroke. He didn't mention the size of the family. He left that to be inferred; and he was just one of those grim and determined looking men whom you would expect to have thirteen or fourteen children.

"My starving family, sir. Fifty cents to take some bread to those famishing children. This is the ticket I have voted. I want fifty cents for my family."

"About that time we spelt "pine top," and, looking at our Conservative friend, observed that his majestic eye had become oystery, and his warlike bearing degenerated into a slouch."

"My starving family—fifty cents?"

"No, sir," said the editor very boldly; "I have no fifty cents. Go to some patriot."

"You won't!" Then he grew very fierce and stiff again. He walked half way to the door, and turned:

"Twenty-five cents?"

"No—haven't got it."

"His hand was on the knob now. He had a temporizing and conciliatory look on his face as he murmured:

"Fifteen cents?"

"No," screamed the editor; "not a damned nickel!"

"And then our Conservative friend retired. He wouldn't fall on fifteen cents, though we subsequently heard him fall down stairs. If any one hears of an interesting family of twenty or thirty, perished by starvation since the 2d inst., it must be the Conservative voter's lot. If there has been a cream colored man run in lately for a particularly dismal and complicated jim-jam it must be our Conservative friend himself."

Within the week the prospect of lively times in Arkansas seemed imminent. Gov. Baxter of that State having declared the new constitution and the officers under it adopted, vacated his office; whereat Lieut. Gov. Smith issued his proclamation as the *de jure* chief magistrate, and called upon all State officers to so consider. Meanwhile Garland, the newly elected official, and his associates, including the new constitution and Legislature, have the government, Smith's claims not having as yet resulted in anything more than his proclamation.

The President had a two hours and a half session of his cabinet over Arkansas with the announced result that no case had been made demanding Federal interposition. Garland as Governor is now offering a reward for the arrest of Smith and a few of his adherents, the new Legislature stimulating his exertions.

THE PROPOSED DEPARTURE OF DR. THOMPSON.

INTERESTING MEETING OF HIS PARISHIONERS AT THE CENTRAL CHURCH.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 17, 1874.
To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN:

Pursuant to a call of the officers the Central Congregational Church was convened this Tuesday evening for the purpose of considering the resignation of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, to take effect December 1st proximo, he having accepted the presidency of the Alcorn University in Mississippi.

Mr. Zemar called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. A. A. Fayerweather as chairman, who was unanimously elected. On motion, Mr. M. C. Cole was made secretary.

Mr. Fayerweather, on taking the chair, addressed the church with great feeling in singularly expressive and appropriate language on the subject for which the meeting had been called. After which Mr. Zemar spoke, touchingly alluding to the sacred ties which bind Dr. Thompson to this church, and continuing his remarks in the same strain as Mr. Fayerweather, from whom he caught the keynote, until deep emotion was visible in the entire audience. Others followed with like remarks, all evidencing regret, pain and great sorrow at the bare thought of losing so affectionate a Pastor and so eminent a preacher as Dr. Thompson.

The remarks of the ladies and female members of the church were as tender and affectionate as were ever uttered, and must have filled the Pastor's heart with unalterable emotion. The unanimity of sentiment of regret at the thought of parting with the Doctor, and the fears as to the result to the church by his leaving at this particular juncture of its history, was the marked feature of the meeting.

A motion was adopted, that the chairman, with three others to be appointed by him, be a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the members and friends assembled at the Central Congregational Church relative to the decision of their Pastor. Messrs. Ruby, Quinn and Isabelle were appointed, and the committee retired.

The members of the church continued their remarks expressive of the most poignant sorrow at the prospective the sundering of ties now existing between Pastor and people.

Mr. Fayerweather, chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that he was prepared to submit his report. Before the report was submitted, the chairman, at the request of the church, asked Dr. Thompson to speak at this time.

The Doctor accepting, acknowledged the depth of his feelings reached by the remarks uttered; that he was not going to Mississippi to preach. His work there will be to teach and preside over the college. The relations of Pastor to the church in the denomination to which he belongs was noticed. He spoke of his work in New Orleans as professor and preacher, and the results reached or achieved were frankly, yet delicately noticed. He also spoke of his embarrassments, and what has been done to secure this church and the assumption of the Pastorate.

To work to advantage has been impossible, owing to the pecuniary condition of the church; but suffering with the church he had labored, though tied and embarrassed in his work, cheered by the hope of attaining ultimate success in building up the church; that duty called and he must obey, unless considerations are named to warrant a reconsideration of his decision.

Interesting remarks were made by Mr. Ruby on the interests of this church and the services lost not only to the church and the community, but to the State, by the removal of Dr. Thompson from this field of labor. The obligation resting upon the church to maintain free from anxiety the Pastor was forcibly stated and were very opportune, and must produce great good. He eloquently presented the high claims of education upon all, particularly upon the Doctor, because of his eminent ability for the position to which he has been called. After which the chairman read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

"Whereas, We, the congregation and friends of this church, having heard with profound sorrow and sincere regret our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Pastor's announcement, from the pulpit, that he had accepted the position tendered and urged upon him, namely, the Presidency of Alcorn University in Mississippi: and

"Whereas, We have met for the purpose of giving expression thereupon; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we unhesitatingly assert that in the event of our Pastor's leaving at this particular juncture, while the church is in its incipiency, it will inflict an almost irreparable injury;

"Resolved further, That we recognize in Rev. C. H. Thompson a God-fearing man, a man of ability, integrity and honor; one who lives in the fear and admonition of his Maker; a Pastor calculated to impress upon his congregation and people a vivid sense of their responsibility to their God; one who has labored with untiring energy and zeal to build up this church from its infancy to its present growth; and when we have been discouraged and grown faint and weary by the wayside the "Good Samaritan" was our Pastor, to lend a helping hand to cheer us on our way, dispelling the clouds of darkness that temporarily surrounded our pathway by his counsels, his faith and trust. We opine, therefore, that he cannot glance retrospectively without feeling the deep and solemn responsibility of that decision a decision on which momentous interests are at stake, and on the result of which a congregation of his beloved people and friends await with feverish anxiety; a decision on which a fine church property struggling to free itself from debt rests; a decision on which both the enemies of this particular church and all churches will be joyful or despondent as the church may either advance or retrograde.

"We therefore again ask, in view of the trying circumstances surrounding us, have you carefully weighed the responsibility of severing your connection with us at this time, and leaving us to be tempest-tossed on the great ocean of sin? Is it after mature deliberation, religious conviction, and prayerful consideration to that "God who moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," that you have determined it to be your duty to bid us adieu, feeling that you can best serve the interests of your Master in another field of labor? If so, may we be resigned to "His holy will who doeth all things well," and have heart to say: God speed you."

The subject of a supply for this church was introduced by Dr. Thompson. Rev. Dr. Reeves, of Washington, was named, and cordially recommended. After the reading of the minutes by the secretary, on motion, they were adopted.

On motion adjourned.

M. C. COLE, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following presents a comparative view of the political standing of the House of Representatives since it fell under the control of the Republican party by the election of Wm. Pennington to the Speakership, in 1859:

Congress.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
44th, elected in 1874	119	173	50 D.
43d, elected in 1872	199	93	106 R.
42d, elected in 1870	149	103	37 R.
41st, elected in 1868	171	73	99 R.
40th, elected in 1866	173	49	117 R.
39th, elected in 1864	145	47	98 R.
38th, elected in 1862	103	80	23 R.
37th, elected in 1860	116	67	55 R.
36th, elected in 1858	113	115	1 R.

Men who daintily stay at home, and growl vapid platitudes to admiring little circles about "corruption," without taking the trouble to acquaint themselves with the character of the men whom they were helping to defeat and helping to elect; men who, if they vote at all blindly swallow the worst Democratic candidates and slaughter the best Republican ones, because they are opposed to a couple of local candidates; men who complain and never work; men who revile and never try to reform their own party—these are our "gilt-edged Republicans" of whom we still say that they "are utterly useless to their party except when it does not need their services." [Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "It is curious that several of our Republican contemporaries seem to have had their minds turned simultaneously to Hebrews 12:11: "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous nevertheless, afterward, it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them that are exercised thereby."

The Washington Evening Star has the following: "The Hon. John Morrissey, of New York, will, it is rumored, be a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms for the Forty-fourth Congress. If John succeeds in buying the property on Capitol Hill for which he is negotiating a purchase with a view to establish a club house, he will always know where to find the absentees when there is a call of the House."

There is nothing in the situation to discourage any Republican who is firm in a steadfast, honest belief in the superiority and permanency of Republican principles. The medicine of defeat is bitter and nauseous, but it is often the panacea that purifies and prolongs the lives of parties. Close up the ranks, then, retrench, purify, strengthen, and we may await with perfect confidence the issue of 1876.—Cleveland Leader.

The New York Republic relies on the census report of 1870 for the statement that there were at that date in that great city 178,276 male citizens of the United States entitled to vote. It estimates the total number of votes actually polled last election at 127,200, and inquires "where were the other sixty-odd thousand voters?" And concludes that the most of them were in their "brown-stone fronts" when they ought to have been at the polls. And so the country will think.

The New York Times says that as for the deliberate restoration to power of the Tammany Ring of that city, with John Kelly and Morrissey in the place of Tweed and Sweeney, it is hard to think or write of such an occurrence with that respect for popular opinion which ought always to be preserved—if possible. A greater discouragement to the cause of good government has never been seen in this generation.

Our opponents will find time for the flush of victory to cool in the

more than a year which must elapse before they can begin their pranks in Congress, and in that same time the people will very likely try to do some serious thinking. The notion of a Bourbon restoration is too absurd to be entertained for a moment, and when the figures are footed up in the fall of 1876 the balance will again be found on the side of that party which during the past eighteen years has embodied the loftiest impulses of our people.—Bangor (Me.) Whig.

The *Mississippi Tribune* and the Vicksburg *Plain Dealer* announce the following ticket: For President, Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana; for Vice-President, Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi.

The Baton Rouge *Grand Era* of the 14th inst., in an excellently written editorial on the situation, "How it Stands," thus says:

"The black, like the Republican party, has a mission to perform.

That mission is the social and political regeneration of his race. At the hands of the Republican party, the shackles were stricken from his limbs and he became a free man. At the hands of the Republican party, he was given the ballot, for his protection and future advancement. He became, thereby, a part and parcel of that party. *Its* interests and his own, he recognizes as identical. The party may suffer from temporary embarrassments and consequent defeats. So, too, the black may rest under the necessity of temporary alliances, for his own protection, and temporal good. His party, recovering again, and girding on its armor for the fight that self-same spirit of self-protection, forces him, with might and main, to champion its cause.".

"He can have no possible interest in communion with the Democracy. It has ever been the open and recognized foe of his race. It concedes him nothing, save as a chattel, and a lie that leads to his own degradation. It would deny him that education for his children, without which, like himself, they are ever to be looked upon as mere hewers of wood, and drawers of water. It would so hedge in his ballot, as to finally make it a weapon only to be carried against himself. The black is not so much of a fool but that he understands the situation. He sees and recognizes his enemy—a wolf in sheep's clothing—the same old devil in disguise."

The San Francisco *Pacific Appeal* commenting on "The Result of the fall Elections thus significantly remarks: "The only remaining hope of redemption of the whole Republican party from defeat in the next Presidential election is to urge the speedy passage of the pending Civil Rights bill in the Lower House of Congress and that only will adhese again the nearly one million of colored voters to go with the party again in the Presidential election of 1876. The success, or defeat, or overthrow of the Republican party in the next Presidential election depends on the fate of the Civil Rights bill now lying on the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives as among the first business in order for the House to take up when Congress meets next month."

The *State Register* in its issue of the 14th inst. has this to say of Gov. Pinchback:

We are glad to learn that the prospects are excellent for the prompt seating of Senator Pinchback with the convening of Congress in December. This act of justice has been delayed too long, owing to the treachery of the very men Mr. Pinchback largely aided politically. If any man has ever suffered by the ungrateful, dishonest treatment of men he had sustained and actually placed in position, that man is Pinchback.

When Yelverton, the Chief Baron of Ireland, went over to England on the occasion of George the Third's illness, his companions were Curran, Egan, and a Mr. Barrett, reputed to be fond of play. "He travels," said Fitz Gibbon, "like a mountebank, with his monkey, his bear, and his sleight-of-hand man."

Egan "the Bear" alluded to in the above was a very large man and very *hirsute*. "Did you ever see such a *chest* as this?" he exclaimed, striking his breast. "A *trunk*, you mean, my dear Egan, replied Curran. It was Egan to whom Curran, when they were about to fight a duel, proposed to chalk out his own size, upon an understanding that any shot outside the chalk line should go for nothing.

GOSSIP.

THE RETURNING BOARD—

Finds its labors both onerous and irksome. Last Saturday, from illness and debility, Gen. Longstreet tendered his resignation, since which time two prominent citizens of the Democratic party have each in turn accepted membership and resigned; both gentlemen, Messrs. Sandige and Arroyo, severally, declining continuance in its duties because their partisan affiliation obliged withdrawal.

THE EXAMINATION—

Into the cause of the sinking of the steamer Empire at her wharf, foot of Conti st., at 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 17th inst., discloses that the fearful loss of life occasioned—the drowning of at least twenty-five people—was due to the boat being over-loaded, her carrying capacity being 203 tons, and the weight of the cargo being estimated at 202 7-10 tons.

THANKSGIVING DAY—

As determined by the Committee of Seventy was very generally observed among the churches of Democratic faith in our city last Thursday. Politics and religion seem so blended among this people that unfortunately there can be no separation of two so opposite and dissimilar ideas. The President, as Chief Magistrate and national ruler, has set apart by national proclamation the 26th inst. as the day when the nation should observe Thanksgiving. Apart from prejudices and partisan rancor the day indicated will be generally honored. Why the committee of Seventy, or any considerable portion of the people of our State, should betray a political sentiment so at variance with the national idea in the observance of this day, we cannot conceive: For throughout the Union, whether among Democrats or Republicans, with all classes of citizens the President's proclamation will be accepted. Political sentiments if expressed in addresses or sermons will then have place; the respect for the office of the National Executive preventing such an attempted flouting of the proclamation as we regret obtained here to so considerable an extent last Thursday.

CANNOT OUR DAILY—

Papers, especially the lively and wide wake *Bulletin* which delighteth in "going for" things in general, call the attention of the car companies to the almost utter impossibility of unfortunate masculines in getting the drivers of our street cars to stop for them.

In every city except this, one can halt a car fully a square off; but here one may be within twenty feet, and the driver seeing, takes care to provoke other than a blessing, as the passenger is obliged, to hurriedly jumps aboard while the car is in motion.

THE MATTER—

Of tabulating the returns of the election, the real work as we understand of the Returning Board, has given an impetus to sundry self-assumed sharp fellows, who, as claimed in St. James Parish, proposed to manufacture false returns, substituting them for the genuine to the prejudice of successful candidates. This trick was speedily discovered; Judge Hunsaker, one of the candidates in the St. James Parish case, insisting that the Board take up the returns of that parish at once, which being done, resulted as presumed in the return of the duly elected candidates. Carroll Parish similarly placed has also had its returns canvassed and here Mr. Gla, through his attorney, makes the like complaint against Mr. Denham in the manipulation of the ballots as was made against Mr. Bovee in the St. James case. In the St. James matter it was determined by the count or canvass, the tally sheets agreeing. In the Carroll parish case the Board take the subject under advisement reserving their decision until after the entire count of the State, as they do also in the matter of dispute for poll 7 and some wards in the city returns. The counting of the parish votes mentioned, suspended the city canvass which undoubtedly will be finished to-day. Mr. Arroyo, the representative Democratic member of the Board, has not yet retired as he indicated, but remains in constant attendance upon its deliberations. Thus far the Board in simply tabulating the returns assuming the count of the supervisors and their statements, seems to be in the true line of policy, which, though perhaps not so satisfactory to the immediate few is pleasing to the public.

The Jackson, Miss., *Pilot* has this to say of the recent appointment of Dr. Thompson, of the Central Church in this city, to the presidency of Alcorn University:

"Governor Ames has appointed Rev. Charles H. Thompson, D. D., to the presidency of Alcorn University at Oakland. The Vicksburg Plain Dealer says Dr. Thompson is a gradnate of Oberlin College, of the class of 1861; a gentleman of exceedingly dignified bearing, a ripe scholar, an earnest Christian and an indefatigable student. The institution has also added to its corps of professors, Mr. Douglass C. Griffin, graduate of Dartmouth College, and recently a law student at Harvard. Mr. Griffin is a native of Jefferson county, in this State, and a young man of decided ability."

Harper's Magazine for December is replete with interest. Constance Fenimore Cooper gives a magnificently illustrated paper on St. Augustine, Florida. Characteristically in writing on such a subject, the authoress has given it an air of romance all the more piquant from its matter and manner. Twenty-five bright illustrations of scenery embellish the story. An excellent Florida poem, named "Pine Barrens," by Miss Woolson, next follows. "The Coming Transit of Venus," by Prof. Newcomb, is of interest to all readers, written as it is in the Professor's most popular and pleasing manner. Mr. Conway's third paper on "Decorative Art and Architecture in England" describes among other interesting features the decorations of L. Alma Tadema's house ruined by the recent great gunpowder explosion. The second paper of "The First Century of the Republic," commenced in the November number, is of special interest. The present installment devoted to Mechanical Progress is from the pen of Edward H. Knight, of Washington. It is finely illustrated by thirty-six engravings covering the progress made in agricultural implements, the applications of steam and machinery for the manufacture of cotton.

Senor Castellar continues his papers on the Republican Movement in Europe. This month's installment has brilliant characterizations of Rousseau, DeFoe, and Pestalozzi.

"The Rape of the Gamp," Mr. Mason's story, continues. "The Ballad of Brank-Neck," by Miss M. C. Pike, narrates in verse a touching legend of the Hudson. Three short stories, "A Character Mask," by Justin McCarthy; "On the Circuit," by Fannie Hodgson Burnett, and "The Survival of the Fittest," by Rev. Wm. M. Baker, will be found interesting. "The Genesis of the New England Churches," by Eugene Lawrence, is cleverly written. The Editorial Departments, including the Drawer, are, as always, of interest—instructive, diverting, and humorous.

Scribner's, Harper's, Atlantic Monthly, The Galaxy, Peterson's and Godey's fashion monthlies for December, the London Belgravia and all the illustrated weeklies may be had at Staub's cheap news-stand, 89 Canal street.

RELIGIOUS.

NOVEMBER.

22—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
29—First Sunday in Advent.
30—St. Andrew.

DECEMBER.

6—Second Sunday in Advent.
13—Third Sunday in Advent.
20—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
21—St. Thomas.
25—Christmas.
26—St. Stephen.
27—First Sunday after Christmas; St. John the Evangelist.
28—Holy Innocents.

The Presbyterian Board sustains the only existing mission in Brazil. In a territory nearly as large as Europe, and a population of 19,000,000, there are only thirteen Protestant ministers preaching in the native language.

The Baptist mission in Poland is growing rapidly. The mission field extends over 400 miles. Chapels have been erected at a number of places, twelve missionaries are engaged in the word, and there are 1,162 church members.

There is as much difference between the sufferings of the saints and those of the ungodly, as there is between the cords with which an executioner pinions a condemned malefactor and the bandages wherewith a tender surgeon binds his patient.

Bishop Stevens, who for six years has had charge of the Protestant Episcopal Churches and congregations in Europe, has resigned, and it is stated that the presiding bishop has transferred the commission to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island.

The Bishop of Wurtsburg once asked a sprightly little shepherd boy, "What are you doing here, my lad?" "Tending Swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I also am a sheperd," continued the Bishop, "but I get much more pay." "Then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

A Cincinnati paper says: "The High Church people do not like the acts of the Church Congress, and recognizing the fact that people are influenced more by what they read than by what they see or hear, the disaffected ones are at once to establish an organ that shall promulgate their views of vestments and incense and crucifixes. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D., of New York, is to be the editor."

Special Notice.

The COLORED MEN'S COMMITTEE OF SAFETY will meet at the Central Church on MONDAY EVENING, November 23, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is solicited.

F. C. ANTOINE, President.
H. A. CORBIN, Secretary. nov21 1t

NOTICE.

Any one having information of the following named persons: Mrs. Harriet Lee, Vinie and Harriet Lowding (their married name not known), Daniel Lee or Matthew Lowding, will please leave notice with the undersigned, Pastor of Mount Zion Church, on Jackson street.

nov21 2t JAMES HAYWARD.

ALCORN
UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

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9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are		$2,700
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270 Prizes, amounting to		$30,400

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The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such*, a *special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

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Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Bollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,
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July 25, 1874-1y

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right curse under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that not his but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostricism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorten, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brookshir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greene, of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison

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BERRY LODGE No. 43, A. · Y. · M. · Wm. Weaks, W. · M. ·, meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

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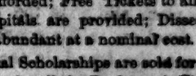

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WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

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UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

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President.
ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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June 6, 1874.

ENGLISH LYRICS.

Most of these old poems touch upon the passion of love, and in none has the thought been better conveyed than in Ben Johnson's address to Celia, which, familiar as it is, can never be read without delight:

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup
And I'll not look for wine.

The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine;
But might I of Jove's nectar sup,
I would not change for thine.

A lightness and an intensity are combined here so perfectly as to make the gem complete. The language is of the simplest, is free and unrestrained, and the idea exceedingly pretty. Now and then in these earlier days we light upon verses in which the feeling of melancholy predominates, as in those soft and somewhat sad lines of Carew, which would seem to have been penned after a rebuff sustained at the hands of the cruel fair one:

He that loves a rosy cheek
Or a coral lip admires,
Or from star-like eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fires;
As old Time makes these decay,
So his flames must waste away,
But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires—
Hearts with equal love combined,
Kindle never-dying fires;
Where these are not, I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes.

It would be a taste to scrutinise at length the varied lyrical treasures of the Elizabethan era, as we have received them from the pens of Wither, Sir Henry Wotton, Donne, Cowley, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Robert Ayton, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others. Raleigh was a master in the art of verse, though his superiority in other respects has somewhat detracted from his fame in this. Everybody, however, remembers his reply to Marlow's song of the "Passionate Shepherd to his Love," beginning—

If all the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee and be thy love.

Beyond all dispute, the best of the early lyric poets is Robert Herrick, whose verses are flushed with a joyous and tender spirit. He may be styled the Burns of his time, and imbued with something of the reckless soul of our own countryman. Herrick was born in Cheapside in the year 1591, and educated at Cambridge. In 1629 he became vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. The time of the civil war, however, found him living at Westminster, where he resided also during the Commonwealth. After the restoration he came into his vicarage again, but by this time he was an old man, and none the better for his devotion to the convivial company to be found in the London taverns, where he was ever one of the gayest of the gay. He died in 1674, having left behind him some of the sweetest word-music that we possess.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A Baptist Church in Gallatin, Tenn., has decided that a granger cannot remain a member of that church while he is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. The ground assumed by the church is that the Patrons of Husbandry is a secret order.

Mr. Tennyson, who had not been to a theater for ten years, went up to London to witness Mr. Irving's performance of "Richelieu," and was so pleased with it that he invited the young tragedian to his house in Surry, where, during his brief holiday, Mr. Irving stayed two days.

The statue of Napoleon I., which is to be placed upon the Column Vendome, is not ready. The old statue could not be repaired, and the new one will be made after the model which exists in the studio of M. Dumont. It will be placed on the column as soon as completed.

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oct31 tf

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THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

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In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

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As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

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PROSPECTUS.

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The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfuly and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

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Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytania.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet. Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Acadian, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Boys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Bordeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls; Gentis, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Johnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

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Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Calliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Danphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and Franch.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
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Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

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Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Powell, proprietor, 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Bedditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

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German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—123 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—91 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
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Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras street
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal street
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Woodville Place
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti sts
214 " Old Levee and St. Ferry streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 11, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 1, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 4, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade st
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anna
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts, R. R. Depot
413 " Love and palm streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Maudeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
512 Engine House No. 24, Greatman st. near Port
*513 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
514 Poland street Car Station
*515 United States Barracks
*516 Corner Roynes & Dauphine street

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